VOL. IX.-NO. 132.

Sir Francis Head's Views on the Alabama Claims-Is America Right in Demanding Reparation !

Head vs. Sumner.

Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, in a two-column letter to the London Times of the list nitimo calls to mind the course pursued by the Americans in the Canadian rebellion of 1837. The communications exchanged between Sir Francis Yac communications exchanged between Sir Francis and Mr. Marcy, then Governor of the State of New York, are given in full. On the 22d he published another communication, with additional letters from Mr. Marcy. A third communication, which concludes the series, was subsequently published. The concluding portion of the first letter reads as follows.

The facts and figures for the comparison are briefly on the 4th of December, 1837, when Mr. McKenzle at the head of 500 followers, armed, many with sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with rifes, sud-denly appeared before Toronto, the population of Upper Canada was 450,000 and that of the Home Dis-

denly appeared before Toronto, the population of Upper Canada was 450,000 and that of the Home District 60,000, that of Toronto 10,000.

On the 7th, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise to the United States. On the following day I not only issued a proclamation to stop the volunteers who from all directions were flocking towards Toronto, but, besides the whole of the Queen's troops, who previous to the outbreak had been despatched. I placed the militia of seven counties at the disposal of Sir J. Colborne in the lower province; and, lastly, so completely was the outbreak at an end that, not requiring the assistance of military or even civil law, I pardoned on the day of their capture every rebel prisoner brought before me, and during my administration did not allow a single rebel to be executed, for the reason, as I expressed it, "that, not requiring the death of a fellow creature, I felt the Angel of Mercy would be of greater service to me than the Demon of Revenge, and it was so."

Now, it was under these circumstances, and at a moment when there was not in Upper Canada at rebel in arms, that the Governor of the State of New York, on the 25th of December, as advised by his

York, on the 25th of December, as advised by his Attorney-General, resolved (by abrogating that solemn trenty between Great Britain and the United States, under which, only four months before, on the demand of the authorities of his own State of New York, I had loyally delivered up to him an American citizen, charged on due evidence of having robbed the Bank of Rochester, in the said State, to proclaim on behalf of the United States "neutral-ity" between two so-called "belligerent" forces. The one, the triumphant, merciful power and peaceful authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada; the other, a gang of desperadoes (commanded, as will be shown, by an American "general"), every one of whom had followed him and the fugitive murderer. Mr. McKenzie, not from Canada, but from the territory of the United States to a little uninhabited British island in the narrow river Niagara. Assembled there and waging war under no national flagbled there, and waging war under no national flag, this isolated gang, by the law of nations, were pirates—the enemies of mankind in general, and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insulted by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly captured twenty-two pieces of their Government artillery, as well as many thousands of

Instead, however, of avenging they condoned this insult, and, allowing their cannon to fire for a fortinght on the Canadian people (including myself), three of whom they killed, the Governor of the great and highly civilized State of New York, against my earnest remonstrance, insisted and persisted in assuming the misnomer of "neutral," and in declaring me and the robber of his arsenals, Mr. McKenzie, to be "belligerents," allowing, however, in breach of neutrality, the latter, whenever he thought proper, not only to land and harangue the citizens of the United States, but daily to receive from them for his gang, increased by them to upwards of 1000, food, powder, shot, and ball cartridges, the three latter taken from the Government arsenals. Now, I beg leave to ask the people of the United States to consider and declare whether such conduct accords with the doctrine expounded in Mr. Sumner's speech to their Senate.

The course of policy above pursued by the consti-tuted authorities of the United States was either right or wrong. for a moment, that it was wrong, it Supposing, for a moment, that it was wrong, it does not follow, because England overlooked it at the time and has long ago forgotten it, that she has now no dormant claims for apology and compensa-

The American Government and people, however, maintain that it was right. If so, as it cannot be right only when they pursue it, and wrong when pursued by any other nation, I most respectfully submit to their good sense and good feeling that comparing to tiny dimensions of strength, duration, and cost of the outbreak of the rebel McKenzie with the gigantic dimensions of the strength, duration and cost of the outbreak of the Rebel Jefferson Davis, it is logically, morally, and notitically impos-Davis, it is logically, morally, and politically impos-sible for them to refuse now to accept from the British people, as their reasonable apology for Queen Victoria having in May, 1861 as Mr. Sumner complains, "accorded belilgerent rights" to the latter, at that periodia successful "rebel, "the identical words of explanation given to her representative in Upper Canada in December, 1837, by the authorities of the United States, for having accorded belligerent rights. protection, cannon, muskets, amountion, and food to the former defeated fugitive and rebel and robber

of their own Government arsenais.

England's firm, friendly answer, therefore, to what
Mr. Summer has deemed it advisable to term "the
great question, the massive grievance, the original,
far-reaching, and destructive wrong," in his own far-reaching, and destructive wrong," in his own words, authorized to be published by his own Senate. s. I submit, as follows:-

iis, I submit, as follows:—
"He (Jefferson Davis) was at the head of a military force—a force hestile to the Government and seeking its sutversion and overthrow by violence. It was a civil war; whether just or unjust is not material for the present purpose to inquire; it is enough that it was a state of open, public, and notorious war—on one side to overthrow and on the other to preserve the (United States) Government."

Between the belligerents or wagers of this "open. public, and notorious war" no foreign country had any right to interfere, and in acknowledgment thereof England alone, of all the nations of Europe, piedged herself by proclamation to remain neutral. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Late Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. Mr. Forster Reviews Senator Samuer's Ala-bana Speech.
Mr. Forster, member of Parliament for Bradford.

Mr. Forster, member of Parliament for Bradford, appeared before his constituents on the 20th ult., at a public meeting, and in the course of his speech delivered on the occasion, he aliaded to the position of Mr. Sumper on the Alabama claims. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Forster's address:

The right honorable gentleman next aliaded to the American question, especially referring to Summer's American question, especially referring to Sumner's speech. England had felt a warm interest in the cause of the North of America—in the victory of freedom over slavery. Summer had complained that England had acted in a hostile manner with respect to the proclamation of neutrality. Summer appeared to consider that the South ought to have been treated as pirates. But he (Mr. Forster) found, from treated as pirates. But he can, rouser, to me, from his study of international law, that where there was a revolution between States in the same country, they were beligerents, and that it was the duty of a neutral government to treat them as such. Then again, Mr. Sumner had remarked that, although there was war by land then in America, there were the proclamations. was no war at sea; but remember the proclamations the Northern States made, and let them also con-sider that the North themselves, by the block-ade of ports in the South, recognized the existence of war with the South. The Southern Confederacy ran their vessels out of port, and time after time disturbed the blockade the North had instituted. The blockade in itself was an act of war. Summer also appeared to contend that that blockade was not a real blockade, but Mr. Forster argued that the American Government were playing upon words, for sailing to Southern ports was the act of a belligerent power. Although there were individuals who had committed acts offensive to the North, they ought to look at what the Govern-

to the North, they ought to look at what the Government of the country had done.

Regarding the press, Mr. Forster said:—"Well, there were newspapers, and very able newspapers—your owns newspapers, the newspaper of Leeds: many newspapers in kondon, who took the side of the North. And I will say this—there is a great newspaper in America, the New York Heraid. There was a time in which the Times seemed as if it would fan animosity between England and the North. There was a time, and there is a time, in which the New York Heraid seems to do the same. But we have this advantage, at any rate, that our great paper has seen the ereor at any rate, that our great paper has seen the ereor of its ways, and their great paper has not." With

FIRST EDITION respect to the Alabama business, it ought to be remembered that Earl Russell had strained the law, and kept the armed raims from going from Liverpool. Summer had also said that when Americans came to England they were sure to be annoyed by hearing observations unfavorable to the North; but it was absurd for them to take the club rooms of the West End and Relegavia as their criterion in this respect. for them to take the club rooms of the West End and Belgravia as their criterion in this respect. If our American friends had gone into the workshops of England they would have heard quite a different story—for the sympathies of the English people were fully in favor of the abolition of savery. In his opinion there could be no war between America and Kngland, for there could be no real antagonistic feeling between people mutually speaking the English language and of kindred tastes and habits.

Warlike Preparations.

According to the Wiest of St. Petersburg, General Todtleben has prepared a pian for converting Kieff into a strong fortress, capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men. This plan has been approved by the Government, and steps are now being taken for car-rying it out. The General states in his report that the fortifications of that town are at present so weak that a hostile corps from Galicia or the Black Sea could penetrate without difficulty into the heart of the empire before a sufficient army could be placed so as prevent its further progress. He therefore con-siders it absolutely necessary to make so important a strategical point as Kieff a strong garrison fortress.

FRANCE.

French View of the Importance of Minister Washburne's Duties. From La Liberte, May 21.

We have already announced the arrival of Mr Washburne, who comes to assume the duties o United States Minister in place of General Dix. In United States Minister in place of ceneral Dix. In view of the ever-increasing importance of the political influence of the United States in Europe; in view also of the hostility of the United States Senate to England, and of the complications that might arise should the now existing difficulty culminate in a serious conflict, a biographical sketch of Mr. Washburne is of positive interest. Mr. Washburne is one of the most popular men in his country; the friendship binding him to General Grant is of the most intimate character; hence the mission he has come to mate character; hence the mission he has come to mute character; hence the mission he has come to fuild in Paris has an especial significance. * Since the Union war, American policy seems to have had for its object the augmenting of the share of in-fluence of the Republic, that had hitherto stood aboof from the contests of Europe. The mission of Admiral Farragut, the negotiations commenced with Admiral Farragut, the negotiations commenced with Turkey and Italy for the establishment of an American naval station in the Mediterranean, the persistency of the American Senate in exacting from England amends en reple for the support given the pro-slavery party, would suffice to vouch for this tendency, even were not evidence of all kinds at hand to attest its existence. General Grant, it is said, is disposed to emphasize it still more strongly by making of the prophasize it still more strongly by making of the pro gramme we refer to the objective point of his policy. If this be true, the new President needs to represent his Government, vis-a-vis the European powers, men upon whom he can place as perfect reliance as upon himself. Mr. Washburne is such a man; he can at least be regarded as one of those persons who possess the fullest confidence of the Executive, and are the best informed as to his secret plans.

What France Thinks of England and the United States.

The Constitutionnel, of Paris, of the 21st ult., referring to Senator Sumner's speech, comments as

against the United States for the speech, of Senator Sumner, with his expressions of violence and menace, to have drawn the Times from its habitual calm and measured attitude. What appears mostly to exasperate the city paper, is the demand, supposed to emanate from the Federal Government, to submit the difference to a foreign arbitration. The Times will not hear of a foreign arbitration. The Times will not hear of it, and to those Americans who complain of the conduct of England during the war of secession it revives the language and attitude observed by their journals and statesmen during the war in the Crimea and India. Both evidently have their blood on and all the prudence of the two Governments. up, and all the prudence of the two Governments will be necessary in order to prevent matters from going further.

GHASTLY REVELATIONS.

More Relies of the Spanish Inquisition Uncarthed-Latest Particulars of the Disco-

The London Star has the following from Madrid A somewhat ghastly incident has caused considerable excitement here within the last few weeks. Within a few hundred yards of the new Plaza de Dos Mayo, inaugurated on the 24 of this month, there is a locality called the Cruz del Quemadero. It is a field some three hundred metres square, at the top of the Calle Aricha de San Bernardo, near the hosp tal built by the ex-Queen. Through it a new road was lately opened, and as the ground was elevated, a cutting of considerable depth had to be dug. The workmen laid bare several peculiar-looking horizontal strata, of irregular formation. One was one hundred and fifty feet in length, another fifty, another ten. The thickness varied from eight to eighty centimetres. In color the soil was black, the lower strata being much blacker than the superior On examination lumps of charred wood were found, interspersed with ashes, evidently the remains of some luge fire. Curiosity was soon excited, and further investigation demonstrated that in por-tions of these ugly looking strata the finger came upon small pieces of adipose matter, which yielded like butter to the touch. Iron rings were grubbed up; human bones, a cranium, a long tuft of hair, having belonged to some female. All these were more or less charred. Some of the iron was partially fused, and the texture of bone intermingled with sand was plainly discernible. A gag, too, turned up. The question, what were these lugubrious records was answered at once. This field of the Cruz de Quemadero was the place where the inquisition dis posed of some of its victims. Here were the ghastly proofs of the horrors of which this place had been the scene, suddenly brought to light after the laps of two centuries. On the 12th of May, 1669, eighty of two centuries. On the 12th of May, 1669, eighty-three heretics, including twenty Hebrews, of whom five were women, were immolated on this very spot. The pile of wood was eighty feet in length by seven feet in height. A great concourse witnessed the auto da fe, and the horrible ceremonial completed, the people) buried the remains of their victims under cart-loads of earth. l'hese irregular geological strata are naught else the silent testimony to the atrocities perpetrated on this spot in the name of religion and "Catholic Unity." Out of one your special correspondent hooked out with his finger one entire bone of a human vertebral column, a portion of a tibfa, a frag-ment of a shoulder-blade with a hole through it, and a bit of a rib, all bearing the marks of fire. Up-ward of two cart-loads of remains of this sort remain to tell their own tale and instruct the present generation. On the 13th a public meeting was convened, to be held at the Quemadero, by the Republican youth of Madrid, to protest against priestly incolerance and to advocate freedom of conscience That this discovery should have been made at a mo-ment when the Spanish clergy are striving their t when the Spanish clergy are striving their est to affirm the "unity of the Roman Catholic Church," and are preaching in the churches of the metropolis against heresy, is a striking coincidence. The Quemadero is so frequented by people in search of relics, and the explorations of these strata have been so extensive, that the authorities have barred the frontage off, and prohibited access. It is their latention to cut a square block, and there erect a monument. It is estimated by Lloriente, the great istorian of the Inquisition, that this atroclous tri bunst has deprived Spain of twelve millions of soul including the Jews and Moors expelled from the country. Thirty-one thousand and ninety-two perished by fire; 17,659 were first butchered and then burned; 221,985 died of torture. Total, 270,736.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND,-An English paper says: Lord Saltoun's factor having by some means con-ceived that the rocks about Fraserburgh might contain gold, the services of an old Californian digge were secured, and a day or two ago a number stones broken off quartz veins, and containing who appeared to auriferous substance, were picked up in the neighborhood of Kinnaird's Head Lighthouse appeared to auriferous suistance, were pieced up in the neighborhood of Kinnaird's Head Lighthouse, and forwarded to an analyst in London for inspection. Since then large numbers of persons have visited the spot, several of whom have also chanced upon blocks of quarts which contained particles of gold. In one case a grain weight of pure gold was taken from a tiny splinter, and such is the eagerness manifested by not a few to allow the chance to slip past them unimproved, that large blocks of stone of all descriptions are taken home at all hours of the day for Icisurely inspection. No quantity of any consequence has as yet been discovered, but that the quartz veins to be seen in the face of a large mass of overlying rock really contain gold can hardly be questioned. Whether it exists to an extent which would recompense the toil and expense of digging it from such an inaccessible bed is a point which it may take time to decide.

-The fortunes of the Welsh colony in Argentine, Patagonia, are brightening somewhat. The latest account reports "a good wheat crop."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Minister Motley's Welcome in England-His Response to the Addresses of Welcome-What the English Papers Have to Say.

Our New Minister to France-A Grand Testimonial to Ex-Minister Dix-His Speech.

FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Motley's Mission-Comments of the Eng-lish Press-Full Extracts.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, June 1 .- Mr. Motley, it is understood to-day, addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon, informing him of his arrival in London. and officially requesting the appointment of a day for the presentation of his credentials. As the Prince of Wales holds a levee to-day, tomorrow has been named as the more fitting time for the ministerial introduction. Mr. Moran, the United States Charge d'Affaires, attended the levee and was presented.

The burden of the newspaper articles published here to-day on the subject of Mr. Motley's arrival is generally to the effect that the writers find in his speech in Liverpool an indication of the spirit of the instructions given to him by President Grant.

The London Daily News says that it is glad to be able to conclude from the speech of Mr. Motley that he has not come without specific instructions, and that it is satisfactory to find that on the question of the relations between the United States and England President Grant has a policy of conciliation and peace. One clear gain likely to result from Mr. Motley's presence in London, with definite instructions from his Government, will be the removal of a difficult question from the region of unofficial debate and rhetorical exaggeration into that of a business statement and diplomatic negotiation. The English people are content to leave our side of the matter in the hands of Lord Clarendon, and the country will accept any plan of settlement which he and Mr. Motley may arrange, and should be glad to be equally sure of its acceptance by the Senate of the United States.

The London Star publishes a highly compilmentary article, in which it says that the character of Mr. Motley is in itself a sufficient indieation that the United States of America will treat the pending subject honorably, while the presence of Mr. Bright in the English Cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone at the head of the Ministry, constitute an equally sufficient guarantee that England loves peace, and that a determination to do justice animates the Ministry.

The Telegraph thinks that Mr. Motley will for the present devote himself to the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, and that in that capacity he may consolidate that cordial alliance which ought to exist between the two countries. It will be a reproach to English politicians and journals if, for the sake of pandering to popular prejudice, they throw difficulties in the way of the mission of good-will and peace which Mr. Motley declares he comes to carry out even to the end.

The London Times understands that no new demand has been addressed to England. Mr. Motley enters upon his duties without any prospect of controversy, but at the same time says that the English Government should examine any new proposals, and see if they promise a just and equitable solution. If the neutrality proclamation is made the subject of grievance we are bound to listen to the arguments adduced, though it is improbable that any good purpose would be served by raising such dis-

The Pall Mail Gazette, as usual, has a snob bish article on the subject, boasting that America has backed down before British pluck, and that under these circumstances the arrival of the new Minister is of small importance, and the best result they anticipated from Mr. Motley's mission is that his duties will afford him sufficient leisure to prosecute his historical studies.

Notwithstanding the tone of the London press, I have good authority for saying that not one of the newspapers has received the slightest hint or indication of Mr. Motley's instructions, which, I am assured, will in the end be found thoroughly dignified and in a firm American tone.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 2-A. M .- Consols for money, for account, 92%; ex div. United States 5-20s, 80%; stocks quiet; Erle, 19%; Illinois Central, 95%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%; Frankfort, June 2.—United States 5-20s closed

Panis, June 2.—The Bourse closed steady last night at 86%.

Panis, June 2.—The Bourse closed steady last night. Rentes, 71f. 47c.

Liverpool. June 2.—A. M.—Cotton firmer; midding uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.
HAVRE, June 2.—Cotton last night closed buoyant

r both on the spot and affoat; on the spot, 140)41.

LONDON, June 2.—Linseed oil buoyant at £31 5s.
Advices from China report that the total shipments of the new crop of tea thus far have been 140,000,000 pounds.

FROM FRANCE.

Grand Farewell Banquet Last Night to ex Minister Dix-Eloquent Speech of the Retiring Diplomat.

Paris, June L .- A splendid farewell American banquet was given to General Dix at the Grand Hotel to-night. Between three and four hundred persons were present. I did not notice any foreigners in the room. Messrs, Washburne, the General's successor; Burlingame and Bullock, of Massachusetts, were the only American guests.

Mr. Cowdin, of New York, presided. General Dix, in response to the toast of his health, delivered an eloquent speech, thanking the assembly for the compliments paid him. He reviewed the past progress and referred to the future prospects of their common country. Alluding to the completion of the Pacific Rallroad, he said it realized the prophetic dream and great thought of Columbus, by opening a western passage from Europe to the Indies. He said that in the present century little more was needed to complete tions.

the work. It engaged no external attraction to | induce a pressure outward or from within so as to divert the public mind from the work. There never was an instance in the history of humanity when society possessed so many elements calculated to devote the attention of a great people towards internal development, and turn their thoughts from the fatal policy of forcible aggrandizement, which instinct, combined with the spirit of international discord, carries with it, as well as all the elements of domestic disaster and humiliation. If the jurisdiction of the United States of America be enlarged it will be by amicable arrangements with other States. America gained nothing at any time by violence or injustice, and she desires to gain nothing in the future by unworthy schemes of territorial aggrandizement, by which nations sooner or later, are sure to work out their own downfall. If future accessions of territory come, it will be, as in the past, from causes prepared beyond the circle of our influences, and by agencies higher than our own. After alluding to the proper ambition of the American people, the General said .- We may trust in providence for a continuance of our national prosperity, it in our intercourse with foreign States we con form to those rules of International right and obligation which have received the sanction of the civilized world; demanding only that the same maxims of reciprocal justice shall be sacredly respected by others; that the high seas shall be recognized as a common pathway, and that the nations shall be free from all pre tensions of superiority or arbitrary control. In relation to France, he said that there existed between America and France, from the earliest period, a strong bond of affinity which should never be broken. France came to our aid at a trying period, in the infancy of the country, and during the very throes of national gestation. She rendered essential service to Washington by the swords of her soldiers-Lafayette, Rochambeau and Count de Grasse-while D'Estringe, Trux ton, and Paul Jones, at sea unsheathed their swords in the cause of independence. Owing to this, misunderstandings between the two coun tries for nearly a century have been few, unimportant, and brief in duration, leaving no rankling feeling or resentments behind.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the genius of Napoleon and the worth and virtue of the Empress, General Dix referred to the qualifications of his successor, Mr. Washburne.

Speeches were subsequently made by Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Washburne, Mr. Bullock, and The entertainment was a great success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bespatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.
Washington, June 2.—The following mayor orders were issued to-day:-Commander Harmony has been ordered to the navy yard at New York as Inspector of Supplies. Detached-Commander Hopkins, from duty as Inspector of Supplies at the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Commander Blake from the command of the Swatara and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenaut-Commander Farquhar, Surgeon N. L. Bates, and Assistant Surgeon Griffith are placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Robert W. Allen from the Swatara and ordered to settle his accounts. Lieutenant-Commander from the Naval Academy and ordered to the storeship Idaho.

The European Squadron Heard From. The Navy Department has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the

European squadron, dated Toulon, France, May 11, in which he states that the flagship Franklin arrived there on that day. The Richmond arrived at Piracus, Greece, on April 26th, from Carthagena, Spain, having touched at Algiers, Palmas Bay, Sardinia, Tunis, and Malta, and would sail on the 29th for Smyrna.

The Kenosha proceeded to Mala ga, but things remaining quiet and no disturbances being anticipated at that place, left and arrived at

Gibraltar on the 26th ult. The storeship Guard arrived at Palermo, Sicily on April 5th, from Lisbon, having touched at Gibraltar. She was to sail for Naples and Spezzia on May 10th, and would arrive at the latter place about June 10th.

At Algiers the Franklin was viewed by the Governor of the Province, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, who was received with the honors due his rank.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Return-The Colored Convention and State Offices-Accidental Drown ing. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 2 .- City Councils yesterday

passed a resolution to give Reverdy Johnson a public reception and dinner on his return from England, which is expected next Friday in the steamer Ohio, of the Bremen line.

The general tenor of the sentiment at the Colored Republican Convention yesterday was strongly radical, and favoring Judge Bond for the next Governor, whom the convention in-formally nominated for that office. The white conservative Republicans do not exactly like the movement of putting Judge Bond so prominently forward, as he is not their choice, and belongs to the weaker wing of the Republican

Captain Gregory, of the schooner Redington was recently washed overboard and drowned The steamer Leipzig, of the Bremen Line, sails to-day with a full cargo and a fair complement of

passengers.

Horrible Beath. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, June 2.—Yesterday afternoon

Henry Smallwood, a laborer, employed in a quarry on the Falls road, a short distance from the city, met with a horrible death by a stone weighing about two tons failing upon him, mangling and crushing him in such a manner that the heart protruded from his body.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Stocks steady. Gold, 18534. Exchange, 94. 5-20s, 1862, 12214; do. 1864, 1174; do. 1865, 11834; new, 129; do. 1867, 120; 10-40s, 10934; Virginia 6s, 6136; Missouri 6s, 8934; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 35%; New York Central, 191%; Reading, 190%; Hudson River, 1884; Michigan Central, 180; Michigan Southern, 1884; Hilnois Central, 146; Cheveland and Pitts-burg, 195%; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Chicago and Rock Island, 126%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,

New York, June 2.—Cotton firm but quiet: 500 bales sold at 29%@20c. Flour dull, and prices favo buyers; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat easier an let; sales of 34,000 bushels amber Iowa, \$1.60 quiet; sales of 34,000 bushels amber 10ws, \$1.60. No. 2 amber, \$1.48. Corn dull; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 57@75c. via canal, and 77c. via railroad. Oats dull at 77s. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, \$31.50@31.60. Lard dull at 19%c.

Whisky dull, BALTIMORE, June 2.—Cotton very firm; middlin uplands at 29c. Flour dull and regular. Wheat dull and nominal. Mixed Corn firm at 88@00c.; yellow dull at 86@88c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions very firm at previous quotations. Whisky quiet at \$1.02@1.02%.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Rhode Island. WORCESTER, June 2 .- A disastrous fire occurred at Woonsocket, R. I., last night. Elliott's mills, containing a large amount of stock and machinery employed in various trades, was destroyed. The loss is estimatep at \$100,000, as follows:-National Mills, owned by Elliott, building containing a carpenter shop, grist mill, boiler house and engine, stock of paints, nails, etc., \$50,000; msured for \$15,000 in the Ætna, Phoenix, Hartford, and Putnam companies of Hartford; Home, New Haven, Commerce, Albany, and Commonwealth, of New York, and Equitable and Hope, of Providence. Loss of the Woonsocket Tape and Binding Company, \$25,000, which is insured for \$5000 in the New Haven Company, and \$9000 in Providence offices.

The loss of W. E. Hubbard is \$10,000; O. S. Fuller & Co., \$5000; and Joseph Page, \$3000all without any insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire, which is the largest that ever occurred there, and is a sad blow to the enterprise of the place.

Fatal Shooting. PORTLAND, June 2 .- Mrs. Baker, a widow, and a milliner, was shot fatally by Mrs. Parker, a lawyer's wife. Jealousy was the cause. Mrs. Parker was arrested. Sentence of Captain Gardner.

Boston, June 2. - Warren Gardner, late master of the schooner Twilight, convicted of scuttling the vessel, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

-The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland have petitioned the Queen against disestablishment.

—The Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the Public School bill passed by the Reichs-

-The Swiss riflemen have invited the English volunteers to take part in their national prize com--A movement is on foot in the county of Cork in

favor of having agriculture taught at the different national schools. —The Swedish Government is to establish a medical college at Gothenburg, for "ladies of the age of seventeen and upwards."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Ludlow. Terrence McGrath was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife. Terry has a chronic disposi-tion to maltreat his wife, which repeated scrapes of this kind have failed to cure him of Sentenced to County Prison for six weeks. Jacob Frank was acquitted of a charge of entering

a nouse with intent to steal. It appeared that while intoxicated he went to an old gentleman's house at Nicetown, and declined to take a broad hint to leave; but no action of his indicated a fefonious intent,

but no action of his indicated a refonious intent, indeed, his drunken condition rather repelled the presumption of a purpose to do wrong.

Cornelius McGovern, a young man, was convicted of the larceny of a gold watch. It was proven that he took the watch from a workman's vest, which was hanging up near his place of work, and that he was followed to his father's honse, and arrested, and the watch was found upon him. Sentenced to County Prison for 18 months.

John Albright was convicted of the larceny of a

John Albright was convicted of the larceny of a number of chickens from Roxborough. This is the second conviction of fowl stealing this man had sustained within ten days. Sentenced to County

Prison for 6 months.

Patrick McKenna was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was testified that he and some frends went to a clothing shop down town, and he made a purchase, and while they were standing outside one of his companions stole an article; but there was no evidence to show that this was by his connivance or with his knowledge.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the United States vs. 92,000 Cigars, claimed by Seger Brothers, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government. Bankrupt cases were before the Court to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

A brief two months ago the cry among our business men was, "Where shall I get money? Never mind the interest, only give me money." This was a memorable epoch for banks, bill brokers, and Shylocks generally, and whoever were the fools, the locks generally, and whoever were the fools, the lenders were certainly the wise men. The stringency which had reigned during the previous month was nearly as great a windfall as the Rebellion was to some of our railroads leading to Washington. But this was too good to last, and now all is changed. A complete metamorphosis, a sort of palingenesis has literally turned the money market inside out. The cry is all among the money-changers, "Who wants money? Never mind the interest, give us what you like, but only take our money." The change would be complete but for one thing. The cry falls on still air, and there is no echo, and thus the market is glutted with currency which pobody seems to want, and even five currency which nobody seems to want, and even five per cent. loans are sent "a-begging and no takers." This is an extreme of ease which reflects the un-satisfactory condition of all branches of industry. The rates for loans and discounts are nominal and

gotations are unreliable. Government loans were firm but quiet. Gold pened at 139%, and was quoted at 139 at noon. The Stock market was very active this morning. and the "bull" element was decidedly in the ascen dancy. State loans sold at 104% for the first series. In City sixes there were sales of the new issues Reading Railroad was dull at about 50: Pennsylva.

nia Railroad was stronger, seiling as high as 58 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was very active, and oid up to 33%; and Catawissa Railroad preferred a 37, with 15 bid for the common stock; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was taken at 431/4; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56%.
In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37% and Schuylkill Navigation common at

In Coal and Bank shares nothing was done. Passenger Railway shares were quiet. Green and Coates sold at 39%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street BEFORE BOARDS. 200 sh Sch N St. b30, 10 | 200 sh Phil & E., is .. 33

doc. 50 do ...b30,50 1-16 do.ls.b30,50 1-16 do.....50 do.....530, 50 do.....2d, 50 100 d0 200 do 18, b6 100 do 100 do b6 100 do b6 100 do 200 do 200 do 200 sh Cata Pf 200 do 200 sh Cata Pf 200 do 200 do 200 sh Cata Pf ... do 18, 560,50 do....2d. 50 do...b60.50 1-16 do ls 33¼ 500 do b30, do c, 33¾ 200 do ls, do c, 33¾ 200 do ls, do b30, 38¼ 200 do ls, do b30, 33¼ 100 do b30, do b30, do b30, do b30, do ls, s5, do do ls, do do ls, do do ls, do do ls, s30, do ls, s lots.. 483 -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

Messre. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 192@1934; do. 1862, 1924@1925; do. 1864, 117@1174; do. 1865, 1184@119; do. 1865, new, 1194@1203; do. 1867, new, 1194@1203; do. 1868, 1194@1203; do. 186

Messrs. William Pairten & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 60 of 1881, 122@122½; 6.20s of 1862, 122%@122½; do. 1864, 117@117¼; do. 1865, 118%@119; do. July, 1865, 120@120¼; do. July, 1861, 120@120¼; do. July, 1868, 120@120¼; 58, 10-40, 109¼@109½. Gold, 138½@138½.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are; the receipts for the week ending May 29, 1869. \$16,247.99

Increase in 1869.....

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

N. Y. Cent, R. 1924 West, Union Tel. 43
N. Y. and Eric R. 2834 Cleve, & Toledo. 114
Ph. and Rea, R. 100
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 11734 Mil. & St. Paul R. 79
Cle. and Pitt. R. 10456 Mil. & St. Paul R. 79
Chi. and N. W. colm. 9256 Adams Express. 599
Chi. and N. W. pref. 1044 Wells, Fargo & Co. 31
Chi. and R. I. R. 12556 United States. 671
Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 15714 Tennessee ds, new. 643
Pacific Mail Steam. 5134 Gold. 1285

The New York Money Market.

"The money market was more active, and seven per cent was paid in all cases on stocks, and in nearly every instance on Government collaterals. The occasion of this disturbance was primarily the fact that, as the day was the first of the month, a great many loans were changed owing to the expira-tion of contracts and the making of new agreements. This activity was taken advantage of by the 'bears,' This activity was taken advantage of by the 'bears,' who aggravated matters as much as possible, if they did not actually tie up funds. Some bank accounts were not made up until after three o'clock. Commercial paper shows a slight concession in rates, which, for the bulk of transactions, range from seven to eight and a half per cent., in some instances, particularly where the maker is not disposed to 'go shopping' for a market, but wishes money in laste, or where the amount is larger than the usual run of notes, good paper has been soid at as high as nine per cent, discount. The private market and the country banks are subjected to more competition from the city banks, which, from the redundancy of national currency received on deposit by them, as well as on account of the tendency to lower interest, so usual in summer, are inclined to enlarge their accommodation.

"Governments opened with great buoyancy, in re-

enlarge their accommodation.

"Governments opened with great buoyancy, in response to a rise to 31 for bonds in London, and prices at the noon board touched their highest since the sharp decline in gold. In the afternoon there was considerable realization, while some uneasiness was occasioned by an erroneous cable quotation giving the London price as 70½ at 1 o'clock. Later in the day this was discovered to be an error for 80½. The activity in money, however, prevented a reaction, and the market closed dull.

5. "A telegram from London to the Journal de 85.

and the market closed dull.

* "A telegram from London to the Journal de St. Petersbourg, under date of May 14, confirms the offer of five millions sterling in gold made by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, which was, however, refused by the latter.

"Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer in this city, did not retire from the duties of his office today, Secretary Boutwell having requested that he would continue in the position until the 15th inst. This would indicate that Mr. Boutwell has not as yet selected a successor for the position, from which Mr. Van Dyck formally resigned some time ago.

"The advance in gold as well as the higher quotations for five-twenties in London created a fuller supply of commercial and bond bills, under which bankers' sterling bills reached an eighth to a quarter per cent. While the sight quotation was nominally 110% at the close, a good deal had been done at 110.

10% at the close, a good deal had been done at 110. Cable transfers were made at 110½.

"Gold was strong under the renewal of the bull speculation and rose over one per cent. The success of the movement might have been more decided had the foreign quotation for Five-twenties not deterred

outside buyers.

"Cash gold was in abundant supply again and as high as 1-32 and 8 per cent, were paid for carrying. The lowest rate was 5 per cent, and the average 6 to 7. The disbursements of coin inferest to-day were \$88,111. The Hoisatia, from Europe, brought \$80,000, and the Allemannia, for Europe, took out \$253,000 in

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.—The Flour market is dull at previously quoted rates. There is no shipment demand, and the home consumers only purchase enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5.50; extras at \$5.75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@675; Pennsylvania do. do. \$6 50@7 50; Ohio do. do. at \$7 50@8 50; and fancy brands at \$9@ 1 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.75. There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and the downward tendency of prices noted yesterday still continues. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.30; 1000 bushels fancy Michigan amber at \$1.60; 1.65; and some poor white at \$1.66. Hye is held at \$1.35 % bush. for Western. Corn is duli at the 135 9 bush, for Western. Corn is dull at the ecent decline. Sales of yellow at 93c, ; 3000 bushels of Western mixed at 846,89c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@77c.; and 1500 bushels Fenn-Whisky is selling, in a small way, at \$108:61 10 36

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

gallon, tax paid.

For additional Marine News see Inside Passes,

New York, June 2.—Arrived, steamship Mannattan PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....JUNE 2. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co. Barque Lepanto, Bell, Cork for orders, Workman & Co. Schr Cobasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Norfolk, John Rommel, Jr. & Co. Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, Wilmington, N.C., Lathbavy, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, Wilmington, N.C., Lathbavy, Wickersham & Co.

Schr C. Paige, Doughty, Alexandria, do. Schr A. E. Martin, Merrill, Alexandria, do. Schr A. E. Martin, Merrill, Alexandria, do. Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Alexandria, do. Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Alexandria, do. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with 10 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING

barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baitimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Idalia, Gordon, 10 days from Havana, with melasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Maggie W. Mair, Forbes, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Maggie W. Mair, Forbes, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr J. Allderdice, Willetts, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Grocker, Gurrier, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Crocker, Gurrier, from Providence.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with it barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT CHESTER.

Br. brig Corira, Nixon, 8 days from Cay Francis, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., May 31.—Ship Asia, for Bremen, harmoe Sarah B. Hale, for Matanzas; and brig Robin, for Winterport, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. The Robin has returned.

Brige Lophema and Lavinia, from Zaza for orders, are at the Breakwater, in company with schriftorence Rogurs, from New York for Georgetown, D. C. Schar Woodraftsins, from New York; Chas Moore, from de, Julia A. Orawford, from Greenpoint; Susan E. Jayne, from New York; and Warren C. Nelson, from Malden, all bound york; and Warren C. Nelson, from Malden, all bound south. Wind W.

york, and warrey of Nassal.

South. Wind W.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Summer, hence for Antwerp, was off the Isle of Wight 20th uit.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Beston yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Beston yesterday.

Barque Ansa, Nielsen, hence for Elsinore, was off Dover illst alt.

Brig John Pierce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cay Brancis 25d inst.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, cleared at New York yesterday for Great Fagt Harbot.

Schr Gonnecticut, Pendleten, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brancy 29th uit.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 29th uit., and wont into Newbort next day.

Schr Susan, Sears, for Philadelphia, deared at Beston 21st uit.

Schr Tennessee, Greene, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, and F. Spofford, Turner, from St. John, N. B., for do, at Holmes' Hole & M. 28th uit, and sailed again next day.